



BOROUGH OF ELLESMERE PORT

Annual Report

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1965

W. A. POLLITT,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

E. TUFT,
F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.



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BOROUGH OF ELLESMERE PORT

Annual Health Report

Administrative Staff

Medical Officer of Health :

W. A. POLLITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

E. TUFT, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

R. K. FRANCIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Assistant Public Health Inspector :

G. KINREAD, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

K. WADDINGTON, M.A.P.H.I.

H. ROBERTS, M.A.P.H.I.

E. TYNDALL, M.A.P.H.I.

M. H. JACKSON, M.A.P.H.I.

Technical Assistants :

G. MELLOR (Smoke Control — Domestic).

E. WILLIAMS (Rodent and Insect Pest Control).

Student Inspector R. A. THOMPSON

Chief Clerk G. POWELL

Shorthand-Typists

Miss C. V. WILKINSON, Miss E. M. CLARKE

Part-Time Typist Mrs. N. BYRON

Clerk Typist Mrs. M. OWEN

Junior Clerk Miss L. GOFF

Members of the Health and Market Committee, 1965 :

Councillor C. E. BRODIE, A.F.INST.PET., M.R.S.H. (Chairman).
(Deceased 26th March, 1966)

The Worshipful the Mayor,

Alderman W. JONES, J.P. (*ex-officio*).

Deputy Mayor, Alderman J. W. RIMMER, B.E.M., J.P. (*ex-officio*).

Aldermen : T. ASTBURY, Miss V. CRUTCHLEY.

Councillors :

Mrs. C. ESSERY, J. HARRIS, E. E. LALLEY,
W. F. MARTIN, E. J. OWEN, Mrs. I. D. REEVES,
Mrs. P. B. RICHARDS, W. WILLIAMS, K. YOUNG.

Town Clerk : R. J. BERNIE, LL.B. (LOND).

BOROUGH OF ELLESMERE PORT

Annal Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR 1965

Office :

St. Martin's Lodge, Nicholas Street, Chester.

Telephone No. : Chester 24678.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1965

To : THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE BOROUGH OF ELLESMERE PORT.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1965.

The corrected birth rate of 18.52 shows a fall over that of the previous year which was 20.53. The rate for England and Wales is 18.0.

The Infant Mortality rate is 20.5. Thirteen of these twenty-one deaths occurred in infants in their first week of life. The Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales is 19.70. The corrected death rate is 10.20 compared with the rate of 12.76 per thousand of the population for 1964. The rate for England and Wales is 11.5.

Cancer and diseases of the heart and circulatory system continued to be the most frequent causes of death. I am pleased, however, to report once again that there have been no maternal deaths during the year under review.

In July the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit of the Regional Hospital Board visited the town centre for 2½ days. Prior to this visit extensive publicity had been given about this visit, and this resulted in nearly 600 people being X-Rayed. Details of the results are given in the body of the report.

Although no cases of Poliomyelitis were reported during the year, this disease caused considerable activity to the Public Health Staff, both of the Borough and of the County Council. This was due to an outbreak in the Blackburn area in which two local inhabitants were involved. This created a considerable demand for immunization, details of which can be found in later pages.

Measles was the most prevalent infectious disease. The incidence showing only a slight fall from the previous year. For several years a vaccination for the prevention of Measles has been undergoing testing. It is disappointing to announce that, whilst a vaccination has been perfected, it is not, as yet, sufficiently developed for general use in a mass immunization programme.

Included at the end of the report is an extract from my Annual Report as Divisional Medical Officer to the South West Cheshire Division, of which the Borough of Ellesmere Port forms part.

In conclusion I wish to express appreciation of the support I have received from the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, and for the co-operation and assistance of the Chief Public Health Inspector and the Staff of the Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

W. A. POLLITT,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Population	49,490
Area (acres)	9,144
Number of houses and flats in the area	15,122
Rateable Value (1st April, 1966)	£3,472,651
Sum represented by the Penny Rate (1966/67) Estimated	£15,300

The Natural Increase in Population (That is, excess of births over deaths) is shown in the following tables.

Year	Population	Natural Increase per 1,000 Population	Year	Population	Natural Increase per 1,000 Population
1950	32,110	10.33	1958	38,420	13.25
1951	32,670	7.89	1959	39,590	12.83
1952	33,680	12.29	1960	40,920	15.44
1953	34,470	13.75	1961	44,810	15.49
1954	35,130	11.04	1962	46,120	16.17
1955	36,010	12.16	1963	47,100	16.22
1956	36,830	12.51	1964	48,200	15.44
1957	37,580	13.25	1965	49,490	14.54

The Natural Increase in Population (That is, excess of births over deaths) 1950-65 (England and Wales).

Year	per 1,000 Population	Year	Population per 1,000
1950	4.2	1958	4.7
1951	3.0	1959	4.1
1952	4.0	1960	5.6
1953	4.1	1961	5.4
1954	3.9	1962	6.1
1955	3.3	1963	6.3
1956	4.0	1964	7.5
1957	4.6	1965	6.5

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

for the Year 1965

(Compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar General)

LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	526	444	970
Illegitimate	44	28	72
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	570	472	1042

Birth Rate per 1,000 population	21.05
Corrected Birth Rate	18.52
Comparability Factor	0.88
Illegitimate live births as percentage of total live births	6.9%

STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	13	6	19
Illegitimate	Nil	Nil	Nil
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	13	6	19

Total live and still births: 1061.

Still Birth Rate 18.83 per 1,000 total Live and Still Births.

The average number of births per annum in the years 1950 — 64 was 845.

TABLE OF NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES 1950-64

Year	No.	Birth Rate	Year	No.	Birth Rate
1950	614	19.31	1958	832	21.66
1951	604	18.48	1959	853	23.06
1952	674	20.01	1960	964	23.56
1953	707	20.50	1961	1055	23.57
1954	692	19.70	1962	1099	23.82
1955	733	20.35	1963	1138	24.16
1956	775	19.98	1964	1125	23.34
1957	804	21.39			
Birth Rate, England and Wales, 1965					18.0
Birth Rate, England and Wales, 1964					18.4
Birth Rate, Administrative County of Cheshire, 1964					18.6

DEATHS

Males 176

Females 146

Total 322

Death Rate 6.50 Corrected Death Rate 10.20 Comparability Factor 1.57

TABLE OF NUMBER OF DEATHS AND DEATH RATES 1950 — 1964

Year	Year	Death Rate	Year	Year	Death Rate
1950	282	11.76	1958	323	8.41
1951	346	10.59	1959	345	8.71
1952	260	7.71	1960	332	8.11
1953	233	8.97	1961	362	8.08
1954	304	8.65	1962	352	7.65
1955	295	8.19	1963	374	7.94
1956	314	8.52	1964	380	7.88
1957	306	8.14			

The average number of deaths per annum in the years 1950 — 1964 was 320.

Death Rate, England and Wales: 11.5 per 1,000 population.

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	Number	Rate
All infants, per 1,000 live births	21	20.15
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	19	18.55
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	2	27.17
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	14	12.56
Deaths of infants under 1 week of age	13	11.66
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	32	28.24
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales		19.70

TABLE OF INFANT MORTALITY 1950 — 1964

Year	Rate per 1,000 Births	Year	Rate per 1,000 Births
1950	35.83	1958	30.04
1951	31.45	1959	23.44
1952	31.15	1960	19.71
1953	22.63	1961	14.21
1954	31.79	1962	27.38
1955	25.92	1963	18.44
1956	23.22	1964	20.44
1957	16.16		
Death from Measles (all ages)			Nil
Death from Whooping Cough (all ages)			Nil
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea			Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)....			59
Maternal Deaths (including Abortion)			Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births....			Nil
Deaths from Heart Disease			102
Vascular Disease of the Nervous System			36

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

The following services are available :—

LABORATORY FACILITIES :

The Public Health Laboratory Service at Chester undertakes free bacteriological examination of milk, water and other specimens for Local Authorities.

The administration of Food and Drugs is now carried out by the Borough Council, as from 1st April, 1964.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES :

The Ambulance Service for the district operates under the direction of the County Council with the help of the Chester City Ambulance acting as an emergency service. The Ambulance Depot is at Ellesmere Port.

NURSING IN THE HOME :

Three full-time District Nurses are engaged under the direction of the County Council in Ellesmere Port, and an additional one in Little Sutton.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES :

These are held at the Child Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port; the Welfare Centre, Little Sutton; and the Congregational Church, Grace Road.

Orthopædic, Ophthalmic, Aural, Ante and Post Natal Clinics are organised under the supervision of specialists at Ellesmere Port.

A School Clinic with Dental Services is also held at the Welfare Centre, Ellesmere Port and Little Sutton.

The premises at Stanney Lane include the provision of an Adult Training Centre for mentally handicapped adults, as well as a Day Nursery for children under five years.

HOSPITALS :

The Clatterbridge General and Isolation Hospitals, in addition to the Ellesmere Port and District Hospital, serve the town for most purposes.

MATERNITY :

Hospital provision is at Clatterbridge, where patients are under the supervision of the Consulting Obstetrician who attends the Ante-Natal Clinics at the Welfare Centre.

In addition there is a separate maternity home at Heswall.

MIDWIVES :

There are seven midwives practising in the District, all of whom are employed by the County Council.

SECTION 47, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT :

The provisions of the above Act enable a Local Authority to apply for the compulsory removal to a hospital or County Council Hostel of aged and infirm persons who are in need of care and attention, and are unable to care for themselves. Much time and patience is devoted to the needs of the aged by a variety of health workers, and every effort is made to avoid compulsory removal of aged and infirm persons from their homes. No action under this Section was required during the year.

CAUSES OF DEATH

	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	—	—	—
2. Other Tuberculosis Diseases	—	—	—
3. Syphilis	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	6	10
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	10	2	12
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	5	5
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	18	11	29
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	—	4	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	16	20	36
18. Coronary disease, angina	53	29	82
19. Hypertension with heart disease....	1	1	2
20. Other heart diseases....	4	14	18
21. Other circulatory diseases	4	8	12
22. Influenza	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	10	13	23
24. Bronchitis	11	7	18
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	1	3
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	—	1	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	—	3
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion....	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	3	3	6
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases....	16	9	25
33. Motor vehicle accidents	14	4	18
34. All other accidents	5	2	7
35. Suicide	1	2	3
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	<hr/> 176 <hr/>	<hr/> 146 <hr/>	<hr/> 322 <hr/>

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Result of survey by the M.M.R. Unit at Ellesmere Port,
July, 1965.

	Total		GRAND
	Male	Female	TOTAL
Total number of miniature examinations	195	397	592
Classification of cases diagnosed:—			
Active pulmonary tuberculosis	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (requiring occasional supervision)	1	1	2
Bronchiectasis	—	—	—
Pneumoconiosis	—	—	—
Neoplasm	—	—	—
Cardiac abnormalities	1	2	3
Sarcoids	—	1	1
Other abnormalities	7	7	14
Cases under investigation	1	4	5

POLIOMYELITIS

During the late Summer and early part of Autumn, Poliomyelitis was prevalent in the Blackburn area. Two men who worked in the Blackburn area and who came home to their families in Ellesmere Port at infrequent intervals were admitted to hospital as suspected cases of Poliomyelitis; this was subsequently confirmed. As a precaution all their families and other residents of the street in which they lived had been offered immunization, although the men had not been in contact with them during the incubation period.

This instance, together with the publicity about the outbreaks given in the National press and other agencies, created a strong demand for immunization from the general public. This created a considerable problem for General Practitioners, Clinic Staff and Industrial Medical Officers at the Local factories. Special sessions were set up by all three of these services and 1,830 doses were issued to General Practitioners, 3,570 issued to Work's Doctors, 9,881 people were given either a primary course or reinforcement dose in the local Clinics.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The prevalence of infectious Diseases during the period 1956—1965 is shown in the following table, which gives the case rate per 1,000 of the population.

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough
1956	1.35	0.00	0.05	1.06	8.09	4.20
1957	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	32.41	1.75
1958	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.16	7.76	0.76
1959	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.10	12.92	2.50
1960	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.09	19.96	0.48
1961	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.02	10.65	0.51
1962	0.15	0.00	0.02	0.04	10.96	0.45
1963	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.50	1.76
1964	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.08	14.08	0.74
1965	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.02	13.53	1.25

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION IN WARDS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASE CASES

Disease	Central	Grange	Victoria	Westminster	Stanlow	Poole	Sutton	Whitby	Total
Scarlet Fever	2	3	—	—	—	4	4	3	16
Whooping Cough	3	15	2	2	—	2	19	20	63
Measles	23	119	20	50	52	98	142	166	670
Dysentery	21	1	7	1	5	3	6	23	67
Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	6
Tuberculosis (Others)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	51	140	31	53	57	108	174	213	827

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis		Measles		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningo-coccal Infection	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	3	8	—	—	25	22	—	—	4	1	—	—
1 year	—	—	4	4	—	—	47	42	—	—	1	4	—	—
2 years	—	—	3	2	—	—	63	43	—	—	5	2	—	—
3 years	2	2	6	4	—	—	49	57	—	—	6	4	—	—
4 years	—	—	6	5	—	—	53	49	—	—	1	2	—	—
5—9 years	6	4	8	7	—	—	59	37	—	—	11	9	—	—
10—14 years	1	1	—	2	—	—	68	50	—	—	1	—	—	—
15—24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—
25 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	7	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—
Total (all ages)	9	7	30	33	—	—	367	303	—	—	35	34	—	—
	Acute Pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute Encephalitis		Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fever		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—44 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—

TUBERCULOSIS

	Respiratory		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 years	—	1	—	—	—	—
20—24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 years	1	—	—	—	—	—
35—44 years	2	1	—	—	—	—
45—54 years	—	1	—	—	—	—
55—64 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
65—74 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	1
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages)	3	3	—	—	—	1

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLY :

Reference has previously been made of the re-grouping of water undertakings in the Wirral Area and the title of the previous undertaking being altered to the Wirral Water Board. This single undertaking is now responsible for water supplies to all the local authority areas in Wirral.

The water which is in plentiful supply is mainly derived from the River Dee with further sources from the bore - holes at Prenton and Mouldsworth. The bore - holes at Hooton being reserved as a stand-by for emergencies. Softening operations of bore-hole supplies has not yet been resumed.

Complaints although not numerous as obtained previously have been received in respect of discolouration and chlorine taste, the latter tending to render the water rather unpalatable.

It is understood that apart from routine samples of water sent to an independent Analyst for examination, daily samples are also taken for bacteriological examination by the Board's own chemist and analyst.

All houses within the Borough have a piped supply.

During the year reports were received in respect of samples taken for bacteriological examination, and chemical analysis, from the flamed taps in the softening house of two pumping stations and the Treatment Works at Great Sutton.

The following are the results of a sample of water taken for bacteriological examination from the Treatment Works on the 6th September, 1965, as also the analyst's report on the chemical analysis.

EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF WATER

Our Ref. : U/MN/14

ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER received 6th October, 1965.
from WIRRAL WATER BOARD.

Labelled : Laboratory Tap, Sutton Hall Treatment Works, Green Lane,
Great Sutton, Cheshire. Date : 6th October, 1965. 0920 hours.

Taken by : S. C. Elliott. Witness : P. J. Rennie. Signed : S. C. Elliott.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION (Mg./L.).

Appearance : Bright with a few particles.		Turbidity (A.P.H.A. units)	less than 3
Colour (Hazen)	6	Odour	Very faint earthy.
pH	7.7	Free Carbon Dioxide	2
Electric Conductivity	280	Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C.	190
Chlorine present as Chloride	37	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	50
Hardness Total	100	Carbonate	50
		Non-Carbonate	50
Nitrate Nitrogen	1.8	Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.01	Oxygen Absorbed	0.80
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.05	Residual Chlorine	Absent
Metals Aluminium	0.05		
Iron, Zinc, Copper and Lead Absent.			

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

1 day at 37°C. 2 days at 37°C. 3 days at 20-22°C.

Number of Colonies developing on Agar	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	2 per ml.
	Present in	Absent from	Most probable No.
Presumptive Coliform reaction	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli. (Type 1)	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii reaction	— ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, on the alkaline side of neutrality and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of aluminium. The water has very moderate hardness and it contains no excess of mineral constituents. It is practically free from colour and of very satisfactory organic and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

14th September, 1965.

Replies to the following points raised with the Engineer to the Wirral Water Board have been received and shown hereunder.

1. Particulars of any new source of public supply.

None.

2. Improvements to existing sources of public supply.

None.

3. Any important extensions to mains.

None.

4. Have pipe supplies been satisfactory in quality and quantity ?

All supplies have been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

5. Is any part of this district in need of an improved water supply ?

No.

6. Information as to the resumption, or otherwise, of water softening treatment for domestic supply.

No softening of the Board's Borehole Supplies has taken place during the year.

Annual Report
of the
Chief Public Health Inspector
FOR THE YEAR 1965

To: THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE BOROUGH COUNCIL OF ELLESMERE PORT.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is once again a pleasure and privilege to submit an annual report upon the work carried out for those environmental services with which the Department is charged.

The Staff have been fully engaged in all aspects and in some instances it has not been found possible to have accomplished work which it was hoped to have done. The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act is one in this category.

It will be seen that a resumption has been made in the promotion of smoke control areas, and it is gratifying to have the full support of the Council in this matter. A capital expenditure has been agreed to cover the next five years.

House improvement work is now in the forefront and it is hoped more progress in the future will ensue and Owners of property more prepared to install amenities in their houses. It is considered quite wrong that a section of the community should be denied facilities which others by circumstance are able to enjoy.

It is sad to say the least to have to record the passing of the Chairman of Health Committee whose death occurred on the 26th March, 1966, after a short illness. He had been Chairman for a number of years and in many respects was very conversant with the work of the Department for which he was always ready to give his fullest support having such confidence in what was being done and taking place. We had by such close contact developed a friendship always prepared to understand and appreciate each others responsibilities, and his passing has left a gap not so easily filled. It was not possible to prepare the report without reference to him.

In view of the fact the departments of the Borough Treasurer and Borough Architect required further accommodation the Health Department has removed to rooms in an adjacent block to 5 Civic Way. The accommodation for the staff in some respects has not proved to be very satisfactory.

The purpose of the annual report is really to give details of the duties undertaken during the year under review as also to afford some indication as to the state of affairs appertaining to the work and it is earnestly hoped its perusal will be of interest.

Finally, I would like to express appreciation to the members of the Committee and Council for their continued confidence and consideration shown to me, also to the Staff for their loyalty and support to have made the report possible. I also desire to express thanks to the Town Clerk and all other Chief Officers for their help and assistance to me during the year.

Yours faithfully,

E. TUFT,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Summary of Inspections

Nature of Inspections								Number
Housing :								
General	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	559
Slum Clearance	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	441
Applications to Acquire	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	64
Sale of Corporation Houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
Applications for Improvement Grants	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43
Improvement Areas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Acquisition by Corporation	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
Multiple Occupation	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Rent Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38
Reinspection	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	482
Rehousing, Priority Applications :	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	64
Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
Other Visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	89
Moveable Dwellings	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Food and Drugs Act :								
Slaughterhouses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	918
Food Premises : General	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	782
Mobile Traders	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	249
Public Market	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	109
School Canteens	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Factory Canteens	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35
Licensed Premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Milk Distributors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	88
Samples submitted for Bacteriological Examination :								
(1) Milk	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	94
(2) Ice - Cream	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70
Food and Drug Adulteration: Samples submitted for Analysis—								
Milk	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	74
Other Foods	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70
Examination of Foodstuffs on complaint	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	129
Factories Act :								
Factories — Mechanical	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100
Non-Mechanical	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	85
Water Supply	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	97
Clean Air Act :								
Notice of Proposal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34
Industrial Plant	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	110
Smoke Observations	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	120
Smoke Filter and SO ₂ Apparatus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	550
Smoke Control Areas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2449
Public Health Act :								
Examination of Plans	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	235
Schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Sewage Installations	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Drainage Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	418
Ditches and Watercourses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	338
Carried forward								9,092

Nature of Inspections							Number
Brought forward							9,092
Public Health Act—continued							
Piggeries	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Refuse Disposal	....	....	....	....	....	....	139
Dustbins	....	....	....	....	....	....	1014
Offensive Accumulations	....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Infectious Diseases—Enquiries	....	....	....	....	....	....	95
Other Visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	237
Specimens submitted for Bacteriological Examination:							
(1) Faeces	....	....	....	....	....	....	368
(2) Swabs	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
General :							
Radioactive Substances Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	....	....	....	....	....	....	125
Reinspections	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Shops Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	172
Pest Control : (1) Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	....	1970
(2) Treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
Pet Animals Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Barbers and Hairdressers	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Reference to other Departments and Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....
Visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	1110
Interviews	....	....	....	....	....	....	946
Samples submitted for Examination :							
(1) Drinking Water	....	....	....	....	....	....	53
(2) Swimming Pool Water	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
TOTAL							15,407

Housing

An active participation has been made in the field of housing so necessary if the department is to carry out effectively its duties and responsibilities as laid down by Statute. Close co-operation with other Officers is essential and it is pleasing to record the close liaison with the Borough Architect/Housing Director and his staff.

Whilst the response to improvement grant work still remains somewhat disappointing there is a growing awareness to require modern amenities no doubt due to improved housing standards and of course the publicity work undertaken over past years. The advantages of grant assistance and reducing of the conditions applicable must also be of some inducement.

An instruction was given by the Council to submit a report in respect of pre-war Corporation dwellings deficient in amenities. It was considered advisable to include for a scheme under discretionary grant embracing some one thousand and fifty-seven houses and it has been decided to proceed in the first instance to provide the improvements to ten dwellings being one from each type in the scheme.

A number of discussions took place in the preparation of the scheme with a technical officer of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to ensure that in the event of proposals being formally submitted they would receive approval for grant purposes.

The mobile exhibition unit of the Ministry in relation to grants for improvements was stationed on the Town Centre for two days during July of the year and was formally opened by the Worshipful the Mayor supported by Members of the Council and Officers. It is understood a great deal of interest was shewn by the general public. All Estate Agents were invited to be present at the opening ceremony.

The problem of the vacant house in common with the Country generally has caused concern and action has been taken as found to be possible. In one instance conditions are such as may eventually warrant demolition.

The slum clearance programme as such except for properties considered having a limited life is now completed. A total of two hundred and seventy-three houses have been dealt with under clearance proposals.

The policy of the Corporation to acquire houses in the Westminster Ward likely to be affected by new road development and of re-development envisaged with the acquisition of land and other areas has continued with a number of houses surveyed and essential repairs carried out together with modified improvements as found necessary.

Works of repair and improvement to ten houses acquired in Livingstone Road were completed during the year and have proved to be very satisfactory with the tenants being delighted with the amenities provided. It is unfortunate that the high cost of this procedure of obtaining sub-standard properties for modernisation is proving to be uneconomical.

Two schemes, one of full improvement and a modified form were submitted to Health and Market Committee in relation to property in Highfield Road North, which had been offered to the Corporation. It was ultimately decided by Committee and Council on account of the cost involved to re-house the tenants and carry out demolition with a view to some form of re-development of the site taking place within the near future.

In connection with slum clearance, reports were submitted in respect of the following properties—

30/32, 40/42, Black Lion Lane.

426, 432/434, Chester Road, Little Sutton.

Cottage, Woodland Villa, Westminster Road.

It was decided by the Council to deal with the properties on an informal basis. The Owners in the first two instances being allowed to carry out demolition and clearance, and in the remaining to acquire by negotiation in order that the site could be included in adjacent land for re-development by the Corporation for that Ward.

The Compulsory Purchase Order for the Worcester Street and Bridge Street properties under slum clearance were confirmed by the Ministry during the year. The latter was the subject of a public inquiry. One house included in the Order was finally excluded from the clearance area as being unfit. Several houses were subject of well maintained payments being made. Rehousing is in advanced stages.

Demolition and clearance of the site has been undertaken in respect of the following properties previously reported upon and confirmed—

16/18, Vale Road, Ellesmere Port.

49/57, Old Chester Road, Great Sutton.

1, New School Lane, Childer Thornton.
36/38, Green Lane, Great Sutton.
1, 3, 5, School Lane, Childer Thornton.
2, 4, 6, School Lane, Childer Thornton.
166/178, Chester Road, Childer Thornton.
8/9, Virginia Terrace, Childer Thornton.
113/121, Chester Road, Childer Thornton.
67/70, Chester Road, Little Sutton.

Complaint was received in respect of two houses occupied by more than one family. In both cases after informal action by the department agreement was reached reverting to occupation by single family units. The houses were considered not suitable otherwise than in this respect.

Fifteen applications were submitted for improvements to property. Twelve related to Standard Grant and three to discretionary payments. One in the latter category was refused on the grounds that the proposals submitted related to conversion of a house into two units which was considered of a suitable size for single-family occupation and therefore, could not be approved. An informal approach to the Ministry confirmed this view.

The two discretionary applications confirmed related to the provision of all amenities together with works in compliance with the twelve point standard which were previously deficient in some respect.

Of the twelve applications for Standard Grant they related to the provisions of amenities as follows: - Five in respect of the five amenities; two for bath, wash-hand basin and hot water supply; one for bath and internal W.C.; three for internal W.C. only and one for wash-hand basin and internal W.C.

The total amount of grant for approval and payments made during the year totalled £1,036 12s. 0d. The amount paid to-date since the inception of the scheme is £14,909 19s. 0d.

Originally grant was only payable for part of the five standard amenities provided that upon completion the house was fully equipped with all five items. This position has now been slightly altered with the coming into operation of the Housing Act, 1964, insofar that if it is not practicable at reasonable expense to provide the dwelling with all the items and after completion of the works the dwelling will be equipped with at least

the amenities in the reduced standard as now defined. The reduced standard must include hot and cold water supply at a sink, a water closet and satisfactory facilities for the storage of food.

The inclusion of food storage must surely demonstrate that a house shall have this item which has always been the aim of the Department.

Whilst a great number of houses are now equipped with refrigerators there are certain foods and food during preparation for which storage is required in a properly ventilated food cupboard. The advantage of the refrigerator together with other storage make for the ideal aim to be obtained.

Detailed inspections have been carried out in those cases of application by sitting tenants to purchase their Corporation dwelling, with several items of works of repair as shown in a schedule being carried out before the sale is completed. Twenty-two such inspections were made, this is a decrease of four over the previous year.

Inspections have also continued to be made in respect of application to the Corporation for an advance under the Housing Act to acquire privately owned property. This arrangement, whereby applicants must complete all necessary repairs before an advance is made, is considered very satisfactory and does ensure that dwellings are brought to a good state of repair. The number of houses so inspected totalled fifty-one. This also shows a decrease of twenty-one mainly due to the operation of temporary suspension in the granting of mortgages.

The number of Corporation houses constructed during the year from figures as supplied by the Borough Architect/Housing Director was two hundred and twenty-four. Three hundred and eighty-five were erected by private enterprise, being an increase of twenty-two for the previous year. The scheme for the rehousing of the over-spill from the City of Liverpool continues in operation.

Cases of overcrowding or application for rehousing priority in respect of other health reasons, are investigated and reported upon to the Housing (Estates) Sub-Committee as found necessary. In this connection forty-eight cases were so investigated and of this number thirty-four were offered Corporation accommodation. Four of the cases were statutorily overcrowded.

In respect of works of repair to private property fifty-five Informal Notices were served upon Owners of domestic property

within the provisions of the Public Health Act in connection with the existence of Statutory Nuisances. All were complied with.

In the operation of the Rent Act, 1957, one application was received for a Certificate as to the remedying of defects following the service of a notice the previous year. The work had been completed satisfactorily and the Certificate was granted.

The number of dustbins supplied to property during the year was Nine hundred and seventy-nine, of which eighty-one were supplied subject to an annual charge made upon the property. Sixteen undertakings were cancelled by the Committee on receiving a report in each instance. Action is taken by the Department on Annual Charge as a result of the non-compliance with an Informal Notice served upon the owner requiring him to provide a dustbin, or on the initial request of the owners of property. The total number of bins so supplied since the scheme was inaugurated in June, 1950, to the 31st December, 1965, is twelve hundred and eighteen. This is considered to be very satisfactory.

The annual charge for all new undertakings is 7/6d.

The type of dustbin in use in the Borough is the B.S.S. 2½ cubic feet, and to further regularize the position the Committee in October of the year resolved and Council confirmed that this shall be the size applicable throughout the district.

The paper sack is still in use as a container for the reception of refuse in the area covered by the pilot scheme and during the year extended to the maisonettes erected in the Westminster Ward. Any further extension still remains deferred by the Council pending the findings of a working party appointed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to enquire into the problem of refuse collection.

It is understood that difficulties are being encountered by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor in endeavouring to maintain a weekly collection service as far as possible due to staffing problems. It is considered from a public health aspect essential that any deviation from a weekly collection cannot be condoned so that it is hoped the service will soon be working on a normal basis as before.

The problems of vandalism at the public conveniences resulting in washing facilities not being always available for use by the public still remains. Comment was made in the previous report upon this aspect.

The position at the conveniences in the Little Sutton area have on occasion been found unsatisfactory, and the facilities at Dock Street require removal as soon as possible. In any event with new accommodation provided only a short distance away in Meadow Lane there cannot really be a need for retention.

The Borough Surveyor in his efforts to maintain a satisfactory standard in repair and cleanliness is to have a mobile cleansing unit which will move freely to all conveniences during the time they are open to the public.

Apart from letters of complaint received requesting an inspection of premises fourteen hundred and fifty-three verbal complaints were made at the office. This again shows an increase over previous years. In addition, many enquiries are made to the Department for advice, etc., in respect of numerous items as arise within the provisions of the Housing Act, or other matters of a character affecting our work.

Eleven hundred and six applications were dealt with for Search Certificates by means of memoranda through the Town Clerk's Department. This is a slight decrease since the last report.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Control of this type of dwelling passed from the Public Health Act with the coming into operation of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, necessitating a change in procedure in dealing with applications.

The Planning Committee are now charged with granting or refusing planning consent with Health Committee responsible for the issue of site licences following the decision made on the planning aspect. Model standards have been issued by the Ministry in respect of the conditions which may be attached to site licences, and the Council have agreed to impose these conditions.

One new application was received and granted during the year for a site licence. There now being a total of four for the Borough. Conditions at each are satisfactory.

Food

A close attention as found possible has been devoted to every aspect in relation to our responsibilities in the food industry generally. This work and quite rightly so is now referred to as Consumer Protection.

Routine work whilst important, is never spectacular yet a great deal is accomplished by this informal approach and on many occasions matters are rectified without more ado thus ensuring compliance is being made. It is also an effective means whereby any change in occupancy is observed, although a requirement for notification to the Local Authority, as also any alteration in use of the premises which may effect the registration in operation. Registration in itself is incomplete and the view expressed previously relating to revocation of certificates of registration ought to be streamlined as obtains in the Milk Regulations.

The food trades generally co-operate fully with the department in the numerous approaches made to them which is really of mutual benefit and favourable in maintaining standards.

Development of new premises has continued and recommendations made as appropriate on various matters which were observed when plans had been submitted to the Borough Surveyor for Planning and/or Bye-Law approval. The arrangements to peruse plans when deposited has proved over the years to be an excellent one, so much so that developers are now approaching the Department for its observations before plans are finalised and sent for approval.

The Borough Council at the 1st April, 1964, became responsible for food and drugs administration and details carried out in respect of this section is shown at the end of the report dealing with food.

In connection with inspection of premises seven hundred and eighty-two visits have been made being a slight increase over the previous year, with one hundred and sixty-three informal notices.

The number of notices refer to a variety of matters all of which were attended to and rectified without delay.

In furtherance of the policy of refrigeration and in an endeavour to ensure that proper control is being made, particularly in the case of deep freeze, checks are made as to the loading line and temperature of the unit including wherever possible stock

rotation. In some cases it is still being found that food placed above the line of freezing is due to the customer selecting or searching for their specific commodity thus stacking packets of frozen food in the process of doing so. Several instances occurred whereby food was rejected owing to failure of refrigeration.

There are one hundred and eighty-seven premises in the Borough registered within the provisions of the Act, and comprise: storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream, 120: manufacture and sale of ice-cream, Nil: preparation, storage and sale of preserved food, 67.

Three new registrations were made during the year, one in respect of ice-cream and two for preserved foods. Four notifications were received in respect of change of occupancy, the business remaining as previously registered. Seven registrations were revoked one sale of wrapped ice-cream the remainder preserved foods. The revocations were carried through on an informal basis with the agreement of both parties.

In connection with the revocations, two related to premises which were closed following representations made by the department in respect of various matters of a structural character which were quite involved. In one of the cases demolition of the building was subsequently undertaken by the Owners.

The number of food premises subject to Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, grouped in categories of trade in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1/66 is as follows—

(i) Total number of premises 260:

Butchers	29	Snack Bars	5
Bakers	6	Restaurants	7
Grocers	68	Confectioners	12
Supermarkets	4	Factory Canteens	31
General Stores	17	Licensed Premises	35
Fish Friers	16	Confectionery	18
Wet Fish	12		

(ii) Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 — 260.

(iii) Number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies — 242.

(iv) Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19 — 242.

Factory canteens have not been included in the above list. These are all equipped and comply fully with the Regulations.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the area.

No new registrations were received during the year under review in respect of mobile trading and none were removed from the register so that the previous figure of fifty-three remains as before.

These figures do not include the number of traders operating mobile vehicles whilst having shops within the Borough as it is considered registration is not necessary when operating from premises as open shop. Several traders do operate vehicles.

Inspection is undertaken at various intervals in order to ensure compliance is being maintained with the regulations, etc., with informal notices served as necessary. These have been complied with and no further proceedings taken.

Visits on a weekly basis are made to the Council's six-day market for the purpose of the inspection of food exposed or stored for sale, as also to ensure that conditions are satisfactory on the market generally. A total of twelve stalls are in use for the sale of food and a mobile vehicle retailing wrapped ice-cream.

FOOD HYGIENE

Two meetings of the Clean Food Joint Consultative Committee were held during the year with a variety of matters coming under discussion. Mr. J. Lightowler, Licensed Victualers Association was elected Chairman.

The possibility of the issue of a further Clean Food Handbook was considered when it was agreed to go forward for publication mid 1967. Another item concerned storage and rotation of perishable foods with the emphasis to prevent food spoilage, as also to ensure as far as possible that such foods were being sold to the public in a satisfactory condition. The need for some type of coding general to the food trades throughout the Borough was full and frankly discussed when finally it was decided to leave the matter in obedience for the time being. Some establishments have now adopted their own system of coding. It is conceded the matter is very contentious and requires careful thought before a scheme as envisaged is embarked upon.

Problems have arisen in respect of mould growth on foods so that every effort must be made in an endeavour to combat the issue and safeguard the public.

Lectures were again conducted over the winter months not only to food handlers engaged in retail trades, but also employees at factory canteens. This training includes lectures on a regular basis to food handlers engaged at one large industrial establishment. They are conducted at the firm's premises where full facilities are provided.

In respect of the short course of four lectures twenty-five personnel were granted the Certificate on attaining full attendance.

Owing to an insufficient response it was not found possible to conduct a course of lectures in connection with the examination of the Royal Society of Health examination.

Publicity material in the form of posters were obtained from the Ministry and distributed to selected premises at the commencement of the summer period.

It is considered that the work carried out in the field of educational activities is most important from the public health aspect, and cannot fail but to have beneficial effects in the prevention of disease particularly those associated with food poisoning. They do, however, occupy a great deal of time being of a rather pains-taking nature.

LICENSED PREMISES

Eighteen inspections were made of this type of food premises with three informal notices being served upon the owners.

Each referred to structural items and were completed during the year.

The standard of hygiene compares very favourably and the co-operation afforded is appreciated.

RESTAURANTS, CANTEENS, ETC.

One hundred routine inspections have been made in connection with this type of business and works of improvement and modernisation carried out. Fourteen informal notices were served.

No new businesses were opened during the year so that the total number remains at thirteen. There are in addition thirty-two factory canteens. Three restaurants are fully licensed.

Twelve inspections were paid of school canteens, and matters requiring attention referred to the County Council as the appropriate Authority.

The opportunity is always taken during the course of inspection to rectify any errors from a food hygiene aspect which may be observed being committed by personnel and this action proves to be very effective.

Checking of temperature of water during wash-up routine continues to be carried out in order to ensure that the requisite temperatures are being maintained. It was not found necessary to obtain any samples for bacteriological examination.

FOOD INSPECTION

Sixty special visits were paid to food premises at the request of owners to inspect foodstuffs, and the following were rejected as unfit for human consumption: —

199 tins	Meat	5 tins	Lancashire Hotpot
259 tins	Fruit	1 tin	Custard Powder
80 tins	Fish	1 tin	Salmon Spread
71 tins	Soup	1 jar	Onions
5 tins	Steak & Veg.	72 jars	Chicken & Ham Spread
8 tins	Beef Steak	54 jars	Jam
107 tins	Beans	1 jar	Chicken Fillets
124 tins	Peas	56 jars	Baby Food
52 tins	Spaghetti	5 pkts	Bread Crumbs
177 tins	Tomatoes	3 pkts	Cornflakes
2 tins	Tomato Juice	28 pkts	Raisins
1 tin	Beef Curry	76 pkts	Cheese
2 tins	Liver and Gravy	4 ½lb. pkts	Margarine
1 tin	Corned Beef Mash	2 pkts	Crispbread
9 tins	Beetroot	18 bags	S.R. Flour
1 tin	Macaroni	78 tins	Shandy
5 tins	Macaroni Pudding	1 frozen	Chicken
23 tins	Rice Pudding	2 frozen	Turkeys
10 tins	Sago Pudding	2 cooked	Chickens
2 tins	Pie Filling	63 lbs.	Butter
3 tins	Fruit Juice	10 lbs.	Raisins
83 tins	Milk	18 lbs.	Mixed Fruit

67 tins Cream
 2 tins Prunes in Syrup
 21 tins Orange Juice
 1 bottle Sauce
 1 bottle Tomato Ketchup
 12 bottle Orange Squash

33½lbs. Cheese
 13 lbs. Beef Sausage
 7 lbs. Pork Loin
 67½lbs. Beef.
 301 lbs. Cooked Ham
 36½ doz. Eggs

As a result of refrigeration failure the following foods were rejected: —

29 pkts. Cod
 14 pkts. Haddock
 13 pkts. Plaice
 83 pkts. Fish Fingers
 57 pkts. Fish Cakes
 9 pkts. Cheeseburgers
 3 pkts. Rolls
 22 pkts. Steakburgers
 16 pkts. Kipper Fillets
 17 pkts. Shepherds Pie
 5 pkts. Roast Dinners
 28 pkts. Hamburgers

25 pkts. Beans
 2 pkts. Chicken & Mushrooms
 145 pkts. Peas
 20 pkts. Meat
 34 pkts. Beef
 28 pkts. Sprouts
 66 pkts. Fish Fillets
 2 pkts. Dinners
 32 pkts. Steaklets
 10 pkts. Chips
 31 pkts. Yorkshire Pudding

In each instance the rejected food was disposed of under the supervision of the Department.

MEAT INSPECTION

There is one private slaughterhouse in the Borough at Ledsham and a one hundred per cent. meat inspection is maintained. This involves the whole-time service of a Public Health Inspector, and a degree of overtime payment is made for those hours over and above normal office hours. Slaughtering as a general rule takes place seven days of the week.

A licence for the premises was issued during the year following a report to Committee when the previous licence expired. A close co-operation is maintained with the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry and he is informed of any cases arising in relation to the incidence of tuberculosis.

A Local Authority is now required by statute to undertake meat inspection and a charge is made for the service, being the maximum permitted under the regulations. The position was again considered during the year by Committee when it was decided to continue as heretofore and consider again in twelve months time. The occupier of the slaughterhouse had made representation for consideration of the charges.

An office together with telephone has been provided at the slaughterhouse for the use of the meat inspector with a rental paid by the Corporation for the accommodation.

The following table relates to meat inspection carried out at this slaughterhouse during the year: —

				Cattle excluding		Sheep and		
				Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	....	....	....	1606	744	2126	56878	16065
Number inspected	....	....	....	1606	744	2126	56878	16065

All Diseases except

Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :

Whole Carcases condemned	1	7	82	371	26
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	310	300	70	1541	3392
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	19.56%	41.26%	7.1%	3.35%	2.12%

Tuberculosis only :

Whole Carcase condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	154
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	.95%

Cysticercosis :

Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	11	9	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	11	9	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Total weight rejected was : 24 tons, 14 cwts., 3 qr., 23 lbs.

In compliance with the Slaughter of Animals Act four Slaughtermen's Licences were granted, all being by way of renewal.

ICE - CREAM

Seventy-two samples of ice-cream were taken for examination during the year.

Sampling on a rota basis has been maintained, whereby traders are visited at irregular intervals.

Of the seventy-two samples obtained and examined in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry, fifty-five were placed in Grade I, thirteen in Grade II, two in Grade III, and two in Grade IV.

Action was taken in respect of the samples placed in Grades III and IV, which related to ice-cream obtained by the retailers from producers situated outside the Borough, and further samples subsequently obtained.

There are no manufacturers of ice-cream within the Borough.

Attention has been paid to itinerant ice-cream dealers to ensure their vehicles are maintained to standard in accordance with the codes of practice in operation for this type of business.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are two registered dairies and eighty - three distributors within the Borough. In addition, two distributors bring milk into the area from adjacent districts, as well as four registered wholesalers. These total figures show an increase as for the previous year. Four registrations were revoked and nine new distributors added to the register.

There are seventeen milk vending machines being operated in the district, fifteen by a producer/retailer from farm premises outside the Borough, and two by a large dairy undertaking. This is an increase over the previous year. The milk sold is tuberculin tested as now defined untreated and pasteurised.

Milk sampling has continued to be carried out on a rota basis ; ninety - four samples were obtained and sent to the bacteriologist for examination, each being examined in accordance with the designation applicable to the sample.

Of the samples so examined, six failed the prescribed test, with follow-up work being undertaken and further samples obtained.

Information was received from the County Council in respect of sixteen samples for Brucella, all of which were negative. There are only three farms in the Borough where milk is retailed as untreated.

A total of one hundred and thirty-nine pre-packed Milk Dealers' Licences have been issued to date authorising the sale of milk under designation for the quinquennial period from 1st January, 1961. One licence may include for various types of milk provided it is intended to be retailed at the time application is made for the licence, and it is so stated. All licences will require to be renewed from the 1st January, 1966.

The Committee and Council agreed to participate in a Clean Milk Bottle Campaign along with other Local Authorities in the Wirral area and an inaugural meeting held in Birkenhead was attended.

The main object of the Campaign was to encourage members of the public to return milk bottles in a clean condition and as speedily as possible, as also to refrain from using milk bottles for any purpose which they were not intended.

Official opening of the Campaign by The Worshipful The Mayor of Wallasey took place at a ceremony in the Civic Hall of that Authority. The Borough was well represented by members of the Committee together with delegates from the various women's organisations. The support from them was much appreciated, and demonstrates once again their willingness to co-operate in matters affecting the well-being of the community.

Sampling of Food and Drugs

Details of samples obtained by the Department and the action taken in respect of samples not considered genuine is as follows :—

Name of Sample.	No. obtained.	No adulterated or not up to the recognised standard of quality.
Baby Food (Strained Beef Broth)	1	
Beans in Tomato Sauce	1	
Beef (Corned)	4	3
Beef (Potted with Butter)	1	
Beetroot (Canned)	1	
Bronchial Decongestant	1	
Butter	1	
Calamine Pastilles (Compound of Cream) B.P.	1	
Carrots and Turnips (Canned)	1	1
Chilblain Tablets	1	
Coconut (Desiccated)	2	
Codine Tablets (Compound) B.P.	1	
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1	
Cold Capsules (Contac)	1	
Cough Linctus (Childrens)	1	
Cough Pastilles (Tincture of Cherry)	1	
Cream	1	
Currants	1	
Dequadin Lozenges	1	
Ephedrine Nasal Drops	1	
Flour (Plain)	1	
Flour (S.R.)	1	
Formamint Tablets B.P.C.	1	
Gin	1	
Grapefruit Sections in Syrup	1	
Haliborange (Concentrated Orange Juice)	1	
Ice Cream....	1	
Ice Lolly	1	
Iodine (Tincture of)	1	
Jam....	3	
Jelly (Table)	1	
Lard....	1	
Lentils	1	
Margarine	1	

Name of Sample.	No. obtained.	No adulterated or not up to the recognised standard of quality.
Mayonnaise	1	
Meat Paste (Ham and Tongue)	1	
Milk M.S. (Condensed M.S. Sweet- ened)	1	
Milk....	81	10
Onions (Pickled)	1	
Peas (Tinned)	1	
Pear Halves in Syrup....	1	
Phensic Tablets	1	
Pie (Meat)....	1	1
Pickle	1	
Pineapple Tidbits (Canned)	1	1
Prunes in Syrup....	1	
Rice (Savoury)	1	
Rice (Patna Type)	1	
Sausage (Beef — Skinless)	1	1
Sausage (Pork)	1	
Salmon (Tinned)	1	
Salmon Spread and Butter	1	
Soft Drink	2	
Steak (Casserole in Gravy)	1	
Steak (Irish Stew)	1	
Steak (Minced with Spaghetti and Tomato)	1	
Tomatoes (Peeled Plum)	1	
Tomatoes (Tinned)	2	
Tuna	1	
Whiskey	2	
Zinc Ointment	1	
TOTAL	150	17

Particulars of Samples not up to Standard

No.	Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
1.	Corned Beef.	Some corrosion had occurred in the can which had contaminated the surface of the meat. There was evidence of slight organic decomposition, but this may have occurred after the tin was opened.	Suppliers cautioned.
2.	Corned Beef.	Some incipient decomposition of the protein. The amount of deterioration is in any event, only slight.	No further action taken.
3.	Corned Beef.	The sample has a slightly unusual odour. Chemical tests indicated slight decomposition.	No further action taken.
4.	Diced Carrots and Turnips.	The sample was contaminated with metals.	Suppliers cautioned.
5.	Pasteurised Milk.	Deficient in fat 16.6 per cent.	Suppliers cautioned.
6.	Milk (Farm Bottled).	3.3 per cent deficient in fat.	Letter sent to Dairy requesting observations and comments.
7.	Sterilised Milk.	3.3 per cent deficient in fat.	(as for previous sample).
8.	Milk (Untreated).	The sample was not excessively acid and synthetic detergents were not present.	Letter sent to Dairy requesting observations and comments.
9.	Milk.	The milk was contaminated with numerous fragments of glass.	Dairy fined £10.10.0; Analyst Cost £10. 10. 0; Witness Exp. £1; Advocate Fee £10. 10. 0.
10.	Milk (Farm Bottled).	Sample of milk containing antibiotic (penicillin).	Full investigation made — repeat sample taken.
11.	Milk (Untreated).	Substandard but genuine milk. Deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 4.7 per cent.	Dairy informed and no further action taken.

No.	Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
12.	Homogenised T. T. Pasteurised.	Substandard but genuine milk. Deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 1.1 per cent.	Letter sent to Dairy and no further action taken.
13.	Carton — Untreated Milk.	Substandard but genuine milk. Deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 2.3 per cent.	No action.
14.	Untreated Milk (Farm Bottled).	Substandard but genuine milk. Deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 11.8 per cent.	Producer retailer notified. No further action.
15.	Meat Pie.	Part of a meat pie containing a small fly embedded in the pastry in a position indicating that the fly was present before the pie was cooked. Applica- tion of the phosphatase test indicated that the fly had been subjected to heat treatment.	Manufacturers fined £10 and £5.5.0 costs.
16.	Prunes in Syrup	Sample containing parts—tin.	Second sample. Legal Proceed- ings instituted late 1964 in respect of the first sample.
17.	Skinless Beef Sausage.	Sausage contained a small area of mould.	Caution issued — No further action.

Particulars of Food Complaints from Private Purchasers

No.	From	Nature	Remarks
1.	Private Purchaser.	"1 Pint Please Notice" found in Milk.	Supplier cautioned.
2.	Private Purchaser.	Turkey feather in meat paste.	No action.
3.	Private Purchaser.	Rice Pudding found to be sour.	Canners cautioned.
4.	Private Purchaser.	Condition of milk bottle.	Dairy cautioned.
5.	Private Purchaser.	Odour and discolouration of corned beef.	See No. 2 on samples list.
6.	Private Purchaser.	Foreign body in bread.	Bakers cautioned.
7.	Private Purchaser.	Unusual appearance of peeled tomatoes.	Complaint not substantiated.
8.	Private Purchaser.	Bitter taste of Dairy cream.	No action.
9.	Private Purchaser.	Insect in tin of Pineapple slices.	Importers cautioned.
10.	Private Purchaser.	Tin of peas sour.	Manufacturers cautioned.
11.	Private Purchaser.	Bean with Pork Sausages — mould.	No action.
12.	Private Purchaser.	Complaint of sausage roll unfit.	No action.
13.	Private Purchaser.	Boiled Ham tainted with fish smell.	No evidence found to substantiate.
14.	Private Purchaser.	Metal object in bar of chocolate.	Manufacturers cautioned.
15.	Private Purchaser.	Mould on sausages.	Vendor and manufacturers cautioned.
16.	Private Purchaser.	Unpleasant taste in milk.	Dairy cautioned.
17.	Private Purchaser.	Mould on pie.	No action.

No.	From	Nature	Remarks
18.	Private Purchaser.	Acid taste on Cremey Lolly.	Manufacturers cautioned.
19.	Private Purchaser.	Mould on cake.	Sellers cautioned.
20.	Private Purchaser.	Tin of strained Beef Dinner — condition of tin and bitter taste.	Sellers cautioned.
21.	Private Purchaser.	Loaf contained vegetable oil.	Bakers cautioned.
22.	Private Purchaser.	Corned Beef — foreign body found to be of animal origin.	No further action.
23.	Private Purchaser.	Sliced pineapples — unusual flavour.	No action.
24.	Private Purchaser.	Mould on Pork Pie.	Manufacturers fined £25. £3.3.0 Advocate Fee and 10/- expenses.
25.	Private Purchaser.	Taste in Milk.	Dairy cautioned.
26.	Private Purchaser.	Mould on steak and kidney pies.	Manufacturers cautioned.
27.	Private Purchaser.	Mould inside Cornish Pastie.	Manufacturers fined £10. £3.3.0 Advocate Fee.
28.	Private Purchaser.	Mould on chocolate covered sponge bar.	Seller and Baker cautioned.
29.	Private Purchaser.	Paraffin taste in tin of corned beef.	No action (not substantiated).
30.	Private Purchaser.	Foreign body in milk.	Dairy cautioned.
31.	Private Purchaser.	Mould on sausage roll.	Manufacturers cautioned.
32.	Private Purchaser.	Mould on cream cake.	No action.
33.	Private Purchaser.	Abnormal taste in milk.	Dairy cautioned.
34.	Private Purchaser.	Butter not genuine.	No action (not substantiated).
35.	Private Purchaser.	Fly in piece of cheese.	Manufacturers cautioned.

No.	From	Nature	Remarks
36.	Private Purchaser.	Pie affected with mould.	Cautioned — no further action.
37.	Private Purchaser.	Discolouration of corned beef.	Importers cautioned.
38.	Private Purchaser.	Glass in milk.	See No. 9 on samples list.
39.	Private Purchaser.	Mould on sausages.	See No. 17 on samples list.
40.	Private Purchaser.	Luncheon meat sour smell.	Suppliers and sellers cautioned.
41.	Private Purchaser.	Luncheon meat — damage to tin and slight mould on top of meat.	No action.
42.	Private Purchaser.	Fly in meat pie.	See No. 15 on samples list.
43.	Private Purchaser.	Mould on Sausage Roll.	Manufacturers cautioned.
44.	Private Purchaser.	Paper flour label in bread roll.	No action.
45.	Private Purchaser.	Diced carrots and turnips.	See No. 4 on samples list.

Each complaint as received is fully investigated, statements taken, trader and as applicable producer or manufacturer interviewed and given the opportunity to examine the article of food subject to complaint, and finally a full report prepared. Should the article be imported then the importers are approached and requested to contact the producers and/or packers for an explanation and the action taken.

It will therefore, be appreciated a great deal of an Inspector's time is spent on these investigations so necessary in the public interest, and in the absence of Legal Proceedings which is complex in itself, enables steps to be taken in an endeavour to prevent a repetition of the type of incident.

Atmospheric Pollution

The Department has again been engaged in dealing with all aspects of atmospheric pollution and following a reduction in the rate of the establishment of smoke control areas referred to in previous reports due to the effect of changing conception of smoke control, have during the year increased the work in this field in order to continue progress towards cleaner air.

Five Smoke Control Areas are at present in operation in the Borough covering approximately 5,000 houses in addition to other types of premises.

Survey work on Smoke Control Area No. 6 has been completed and a report submitted to Health and Market Committee. The area covers 122 acres or thereabouts and contains some 851 houses, 14 business premises and two schools. The Borough Council submitted a Smoke Control Order for this area to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government which has now been confirmed without modification to come into operation on the 1st September, 1967.

It has been found on surveying new areas that a number of householders already use a smokeless fuel. In the case of Smoke Control Area No. 6 this amounted to approximately 29% of the total number of houses. In addition an increasing use of partial and complete central heating in all its forms is being encountered.

In accordance with the phased programme of smoke control, following completion of survey work on Smoke Control Area No. 6, inspections were immediately commenced on Smoke Control Area No. 7 and a report has been presented to Committee on the establishment of this area which covers 172 acres or thereabouts and contains approximately 685 houses, 55 commercial premises, Local Authority Offices (part of), 3 churches, a school, school hall, hospital, 8 factories, 2 social clubs and an industrial refuse tip.

The Smoke Control Order for No. 7 Area has been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government with a date of operation of 1st October, 1967. Confirmation of this Order is at present awaited.

The mobile exhibition of the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation has been used in proposed Smoke Control Areas No. 6 and 7 for demonstration purposes as referred to in the previous report. Five different sites were selected to cover both areas.

No complaints have been received of shortage of smokeless fuels in the smoke control areas. Careful consultation with all fuel producers and suppliers are held prior to the submission of a Smoke Control Order in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and close contact is maintained subsequently.

A report was prepared for Health and Market Committee during the year following receipt of a circular from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on supplies of open fire solid smokeless fuels for further smoke control areas. This circular indicated that the fuel position had changed, producers have taken steps substantially to increase production of open fire smokeless fuel, other than gas coke. As a result the overall supply of this fuel should be adequate to meet the expected demand and regional difficulties in the supply of open grate reactive fuels should be largely overcome during the next two years and no doubt in some parts of the Country combined supplies of all types of open grate fuels are believed to be already adequate. In view of the new arrangements referred to in the circular it is expected that many Local Authorities will no longer need to designate improved open grates for future Smoke Control Orders.

Discussions with the manufacturers and supplies of fuel for Smoke Control Areas Nos. 6 and 7 resulted in assurances being given, except for soft coke and phimax, that adequate supplies of the various types of smokeless fuel including gas and electricity would be available and it was not found necessary therefore to designate the improved open grates as unsuitable.

In the light of the changing pattern of availability of smokeless fuels and appliances it was also felt that no exemption should be included in these Orders for the use of sticks and paper for lighting fires.

Existing smoke control areas are of course kept under observation in order to ensure compliance with the Orders and in thirteen instances it was found necessary for warnings to be given for the burning of non-smokeless fuel. Personal advice and guidance has up to the present time resolved those problems without recourse to further action.

It is essential that evasions of the Smoke Control Orders do not take place if we are to ensure progress towards cleaner air. If this happens to any material extent when Authorities have gone to some trouble and expense to establish smoke control areas then their efforts could be undermined and the introduction of new methods of ensuring compliance may then be necessary.

The sale of non-authorised fuel for use in smoke control areas is not of course an offence and it is left to reputable fuel merchants to co-operate with Local Authorities in this matter.

The public generally, continue to show an increased interest in Clean Air. Enquiries are made in the department requesting information as to when different areas of the Borough will be smoke controlled and advice is sought on modern forms of heating.

In the establishment of smoke control areas no grant is payable for works of conversion to a new dwelling, i.e. if the building or conversion into flats was begun after 16th August, 1964. The opportunity is taken therefore when plans are submitted to the Borough Surveyor to encourage developers wherever possible to install suitable appliances. The new Building Regulations prohibits the installation of equipment which discharges products of combustion into the atmosphere other than when certain smokeless fuels are used and the minimum requirement for a solid fuel appliance is that where an open grate is provided it must be capable of conversion for burning solid smokeless fuels by the substitution of suitable firebars.

Work on the control of industrial pollution has continued with routine inspections of boiler plant and observations of factory chimneys. It is an offence under the Clean Air Act for dark smoke to be emitted from the chimney of any building, the term "dark smoke" being defined by reference to an accepted scale. On certain occasions dark smoke may be unavoidable, e.g. lighting cold furnaces or mechanical failure and certain defences are accepted by the Act. Close co-operation is maintained with Management and Engineers so that any problems found on observation and investigation can be quickly resolved. Liaison of this kind has always been found of immense value in dealing with industrial problems to both the Local Authority and to industry itself.

The Borough continues to expand rapidly both residentially and industrially and a wide range of industrial boiler plants and other fuel burning installations are being provided, from large water-tube boilers to the small type of packaged boiler.

The Clean Air Act provides that all new furnaces shall, so far as practicable, be capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke when burning fuel of a type for which the plant was designed and notice of proposed installations must be given to Local Authorities. Twenty-seven notices of proposal to install furnaces were received during the year and accepted by the

Committee. The Department's requirements for smokeless combustion are discussed in detail with the developers when notices are received.

The importance of smokeless combustion in schemes of incineration continue to be stressed. Incinerators must be of adequate size for the load and the need for effective primary and after-burners to ensure complete combustion is emphasised to developers.

A number of large chemical industries are sited in the Borough and co-operation is maintained with industrial technologists in the control of gaseous emissions. Detailed investigations are undertaken of any problem arising to ascertain whether the source of emission is within the Borough or arising from outside the area and close contact is made with the Alkali Works Inspector who exercises specific control over these problems.

During the year an application for Outline Planning Permission was made to the Borough Council to develop land at Ince Marshes by the erection of a Fertilizer Plant. The process being one which would be registerable under the Alkali &c., Works Regulations Act. It is a requirement of this Act that registered processes use the best practicable means to prevent the escape to the air of noxious or offensive gases and the design and operation of the processes in relation to air pollution have to be carried out to the satisfaction of the Chief Alkali Inspector. Detailed discussions on the process from the Local Authority's point of view have been held with the Developer and a report made to Planning Committee.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government directed that the application was to be referred to him for a decision and the Minister would arrange for a local inquiry to be held into the application. The Borough Council supported the application provided that the applicants undertake in the design and operation of the plant to adopt every possible measure and safeguard to reduce to the absolute minimum any risk of vapour, gaseous or dust emissions from the factory which could affect properties within or outside the Borough and at the time of the preparation of this report following a local inquiry into this application the Minister of Housing and Local Government has given conditional planning permission for this proposal.

Local Authorities have power to reject the plans of new buildings if the height of chimneys is insufficient to prevent so far as practicable the emission becoming prejudicial to health or a nuisance. The calculation of chimney stack heights is therefore

an important aspect of the control of atmospheric pollution to ensure that ground level concentration of pollutants do not exceed acceptable limits. Discussions are held with developers and attention drawn to the memorandum on chimney stack heights prepared by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government which is intended for guidance. Each case requires careful and detailed examination.

Problems of smoke emission from freight traffic and shunting operations on the main railway lines have again been under investigation. Passenger traffic on this line is dieselised and a number of representations have been made by the Council for early dieselisation of freight traffic. Although full co-operation is afforded by British Railways in following up incidents of smoke emission and where appropriate, disciplinary action taken, nevertheless the potential for smoke emission is present and dieselisation is the only real answer to the problem.

The Borough Council is a co-operating body with the Warran Spring Laboratory, Air Pollution Division, and two daily smoke filter and SO₂ apparatus are provided by the Department, one instrument is sited in the Town Centre and the other in a residential area of the Borough. In addition two daily instruments are being operated by Industrial Undertakings in the Stanlow area at the request of the Department whose co-operation is greatly appreciated.

The level of smoke pollution indicated from the industrial readings is considerably less than from other sites emphasising again the importance of the control of domestic smoke in the Clean Air Campaign.

The readings from the instruments Nos. 2 and 3 for a period of twelve months, with the results averaged over the Summer period, Winter period and the year are shown on the accompanying tables.

In concluding this section of the report on Atmospheric Pollution it is fitting to draw attention to the fact that the Clean Air Act has now been in operation for some ten years. This Act had three main purposes—the control of dark smoke—the control of smoke, grit and dust from new installation, and the control of domestic smoke by the formation of Smoke Control Areas. Whilst progress has been made in each of these aims it is important not only to maintain but to stimulate the momentum to achieve clean air in its widest sense in the quickeest possible time.

DAILY SMOKE FILTER AND SO₂ APPARATUS — 1965/66

SMOKE CONCENTRATION MICRO-GRAMMES per Cu. Metre

		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.		
Civic Way Offices, Ellesmere Port, No. 3 Site.	Monthly Average	73	58	44	43	48	74	148	141	117	183	85	59	Summer	56
	Highest Daily Average	294	139	128	96	117	220	286	353	415	535	145	146	Winter	122
														Year	89

51

SO₂ MICRO-GRAMMES per Cu. Metre

		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.		
Civic Way Offices, Ellesmere Port, Site No. 3	Monthly Average	98	88	81	84	64	92	186	242	142	274	173	123	Summer	84
	Highest Daily Average	245	257	215	322	146	252	387	487	250	464	397	217	Winter	190
														Year	137

DAILY SMOKE FILTER AND SO₂ APPARATUS — 1965/66

SMOKE CONCENTRATION MICRO-GRAMMES per Cu. Metre

	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Overpool County Primary School.	64	32	29	28	29	55	96	116	98	153	63	56	Summer 39
Ellesmere Port No. 2 Site.	202	78	79	79	78	193	284	250	382	503	143	140	Winter 97
													Year 68

SO₂ MICRO-GRAMMES per Cu. Metre

	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Overpool County Primary School.	89	70	73	80	70	90	134	218	92	235	141	87	Summer 78
Ellesmere Port No. 2 Site.	237	145	171	222	174	282	326	424	284	429	297	180	Winter 151
													Year 114

General

NOISE

The district does not appear to suffer from industrial noise to such an extent as to be a nuisance, the public are however becoming more aware of the need for the control of noise to acceptable level. Complaints received have been dealt with on an informal basis.

When new industrial development is involved, the attention of the developers is drawn to the Noise Abatement Act and the need at the design stage of incorporating measures to reduce as far as practicable noise emissions.

DRAINS AND SEWERAGE

There are two sewage disposal works in the Borough. The works at Little Stanney were erected during 1933 and designed for a population of 20,000 whilst the disposal works at Sunnyside Pontoon and known as the Town Works are designed for a population of 7,000. An area of the Borough is drained under the Manchester Ship Canal to the River Mersey without treatment.

Over the period of time and with the rapid growth of the Borough the works have become very over-loaded so that following a report by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor the Council some time ago gave instructions to a consulting engineer to implement a scheme for the provision of new sewage works together with other matters ancillary to them.

Some concern has been expressed in the delay of bringing the scheme into operation due no doubt in some measure to the changing pattern which has occurred. It is however, most important that a start must soon be commenced in order to ensure satisfactory treatment facilities are available, not only to eliminate some existing problems but also to provide for the continued development of the Borough.

Some local flooding following storms occurs in various parts of the district and the need for constant surveillance of the sewer systems for flooding of this nature must be reiterated as any surcharging of sewers to such a degree as to result in flooding becomes a potential health hazard.

Dwellings in the village of Ince situate to the South East of the highest point of the new sewer are drained to sewage plants the effluent from which gives rise to problems on neighbouring farm land and it is hoped that the solution can be expedited by the provision of a pumping station and rising main to discharge sewage into the head of the new sewer. It is understood at the time of writing this report consideration is being given on these lines.

Inspections have been carried out of drainage and water-courses in the Ledsham area and contact made with an officer of the adjacent Authority as necessary. A scheme has now been prepared by Consulting Engineers to deal with the drainage of a private slaughterhouse by pumping to the Council's sewer.

The cleansing of choked house drains are referred in the first instance to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department when arrangements are made for plunging and rodding. Notices are served upon owners where drainage cannot be cleared by the method and the ground has to be opened up.

One hundred and eighty-five notices were served during the year for defective drainage. All notices were complied with.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

A portion of the small River Gowy lies within the area and is bordered by oil works along its entire length of this Borough. It is tide-locked where it is syphoned below the Manchester Ship Canal to discharge into the River Mersey.

The River Board exercises control over industrial pollution from any neighbouring industries.

The occasional pollution to the Rivacre Brook now rectified with the completion of the relief sewer except for a short distance in its lower reaches will be entirely eliminated on the completion of the final phase of the proposals to deal with the sewage from this drainage area.

The clean water effluent discharged from a factory in the upper reaches although reduced in quantity affords assistance in cleansing the brook. Surface water from housing estates is also discharged.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

With one exception all houses throughout the area are equipped with water closets. Consultation is in progress with the owner of this dwelling with a view to a full scheme being implemented.

Inspections are carried out as required of small sewage disposal plants situate on the outskirts where sewers are not available and informal notices served for maintenance work to be undertaken. It is always emphasised that no sewage treatment plant however simple and well designed can be expected to work indefinitely without proper attention.

The routine cleansing of cesspools is undertaken by the Council through the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department together with a service for the periodic de-sludging of septic tanks.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

This service is carried out by direct labour under the control of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department, modern mechanised vehicles are in use and disposal is by tipping.

The present tip used for the disposal of refuse is practically finished and careful thought is at present being given by the Council to future sites for refuse disposal. Some consideration has also been given to incineration as a long term measure.

All premises in the district with the exception of the trial area for the paper sack scheme, together with some main-sonettes utilise the standard dustbin and the Department enforces renewals, etc., together with the provision of dustbins to new houses and other premises.

Some complaints have been received from tenants on tearing of sacks caused it is intimated by domestic animals. It is evident from the information available that close investigation is necessary on the various problems being encountered to ensure the advantages of this system are fully understood.

Co-operation has been maintained with the Department in the disposal of refuse at the Pooltown Road tip. Routine disinfestation against fly breeding, etc., is carried out by the use of a powder pressure blower.

The satisfactory collection and disposal of refuse is an important element in the control of public health and a regular and frequent removal of all types of domestic refuse is essential. The problem of indiscriminate dumping of refuse on waste land is a constant problem and the Council have provided a service for householders whereby they will on request, and without charge, make a special collection of bona-fide domestic articles which cannot be conveniently placed in a regulation dustbin or paper sack.

The Council operate a scheme for the collection of trade refuse. It is considered very important that a satisfactory system of trade refuse collection should be maintained in order to prevent accumulations, particularly at food shops and to prevent nuisance arising from the incineration of paper, cardboard, etc., at such premises. The use of paper sacks can be an advantage in trade premises particularly from a hygiene point of view and are recommended wherever possible.

There are now only two industrial tips in the Borough and a number of inspections have been carried out with representation made as found necessary.

SWIMMING POOL

The Rivacre Valley Swimming Pool is owned by the Corporation and is an open air pool with a swimming area of 1,567 square yards.

The water in the pool is obtained from the Water Board's mains, being of the same quality as drinking water. There is a continuous bath purification plant now embodying three horizontal pressure filters with pumping capacity capable of circulating the contents of the pool in a period of $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The improvements carried out to the pool have proved beneficial and assist greatly to the maintenance of a high standard of water treatment. Nineteen samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination and all classified satisfactory.

Plans have been prepared for an indoor Swimming Pool with detailed investigations having been made by the Borough Architect on the most modern forms of water treatment and circulation to incorporate in the design. The close co-operation with the Department on the project is greatly appreciated.

SCHOOLS

At the close of the year there were two County Grammar Schools, six County Secondary Modern, twenty-two Primary and four Denominational Schools in the Borough.

All schools are provided with individual closet accommodation together with necessary facilities.

Several routine visits have been made and action taken as appropriate.

There are no Schools in the Borough using rooms at other buildings to accommodate overspill.

PET ANIMALS ACT

There are three premises in the Borough licensed in accordance with the provisions of the Act, all in respect of shops, and are satisfactory.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The Borough Council is responsible for the administration of the Act being the Local Authority as defined for the purpose and one hundred and seventy-two inspections were made during the year.

The usual difficulties in respect of Sunday trading are encountered and warnings issued wherever necessary.

The requirements of local orders in force in the Borough particularly in respect of the closing of shops on weekly half-holiday is brought to the notice of new traders as requirements may be different to those applying in other areas in which they trade.

However, with the coming into operation of the Shops (Early Closing Days) Act, 1965, local orders for weekly half-closing days ceased to have effect as from the 5th November of the year.

Traders may now elect their own particular half day which generally speaking may not be changed more frequently than once every three months. A notice to the effect must be conspicuously displayed on the premises and in a particular position.

It is understood new legislation is to be promoted in respect of shop trading which was considered necessary to remove the various anomalies that exist at premises and cause a great deal of friction with the trades.

FACTORIES

The tables on the following pages refer to the inspection carried out at factory premises in the Borough.

Factory development continues in the Borough and close attention is given to all aspects of Public Health Control. This work at the planning stage is considered to be very important as some of the development is extensive in character and problems resolved at this stage show advantages later on.

A high standard of health and welfare facilities appear to be the aim of new factories and some excellent schemes have been provided.

Three undertakings obtain a water supply from deep bores for which approval has been given in accordance with the requirements of the Factory Act. Samples of water are obtained at regular intervals for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis. At one of the undertakings the supply is extensive and complex in character and reports on samples are received weekly.

Close liaison is maintained with the Company in the surveillance of water supply and a comprehensive scheme of water sampling is carried out.

The support and assistance afforded by the Public Analyst in the examination and control of these water supplies is greatly appreciated.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES

The main provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, came into operation on the 1st August, 1964. The new legislation is of course designed to improve the safety, health and welfare facilities in these premises and as a first step it was necessary for the Department to prepare a register of the premises affected by the Act.

The number of premises shown on the register at the end of the year are as follows : -

Offices	.....	106
Retail Shops	.....	244
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	.....	5
Catering Establishments open to the public	.....	34
		<hr/> 389 <hr/>

The analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace is given below : -

Offices	.....	1380
Retail Shops	.....	1289
Wholesale departments, Warehouses	.....	25
Catering establishments open to the public	.....	316
Canteens	.....	72
		<hr/> 3082 <hr/>

The total figure is made up of 1,424 males and 1,658 females

It is obvious that investigation will be required to ensure that all premises covered by the Act have indeed made an application for registration and this is being ascertained by routine inspection of the premises concerned.

The number of inspections made in the survey was less than the previous year owing to the pressure of work, nevertheless, it is earnestly hoped that all necessary inspections will be completed during 1966.

Accidents to personnel involving absence of work for more than three days must be notified and in this connection eight notifications were received and investigated.

One such accident was of a severe nature involving a junior male having a hand amputated on a bacon slicing machine. A detailed report prepared was submitted to Committee, when it was decided to institute legal proceedings within the provisions of the Act. The case was heard in the local Magistrates Court when the Defendants were fined one hundred and fifty pounds with ten guineas Advocates Fee.

A main accent of the Act is the safety of the worker, who previously was not covered by legislation. It is therefore, essential that this aspect must be made clearly known during survey work, on the other hand owners and occupiers of premises must have a broad approach to requirements and not adopt minimum standards.

AGRICULTURAL (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISION) ACT, 1956

There are twenty-six holdings situate within the Borough. Inspections previously carried out relating to the provisions of the Act have indicated satisfactory conditions and no further action has been found necessary. During inspection of those premises under other obligation, the opportunity is taken of checking on any changing conditions which may require action by the Department.

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Copies of Certificates of Registration under the provisions of the Radioactive Substances Act are forwarded to Local Authorities by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in respect of establishments in the Borough using radioactive substances.

In each case visits are paid to the industry concerned and close liaison maintained with their technical staff in order that the Department is kept aware of developments in this field.

OIL HEATER REGULATIONS

The Department is responsible for the operation of these regulations and in this connection eighteen visits have been paid to premises covered by the regulations in order to ensure that the requirements of the regulations were understood and complied with.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS' ACT, 1964

The above Act came into operation on the 1st April of the year with the Department being responsible for its implementation. The main duties are to ensure legislation of scrap metal dealers and the keeping of the necessary register. Three applications were received and registration which is for a period of three years being granted.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. Inspections : —

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities 	14	70	6	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority 	110	100	21	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	9	15	1	—
TOTAL 	113	185	28	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found : —

Particulars (1)	Number of Cases in which Defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1)	14	14	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S. 3)....	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S. 4)	8	8	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S. 6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7) :					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	1	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	3	3	1	1	—
TOTAL	26	26	2	2	—

Pest Control

This section of the Department has once again been very active and kept fully occupied in their duties.

The recruitment of suitable personnel presents a problem when vacancies occur and a report was submitted following the retirement of a rodent operative when it was decided after a trial period not to fill the vacancy, but to give travelling allowances to the three remaining operatives. This not only increased efficiency and through-put but made for a saving in expenditure.

The change was much appreciated by the men particularly as their work became less arduous than hitherto.

The spirit of co-operation and goodwill has still prevailed thus enabling the Local Authority to carry out its responsibilities in the fullest entirety without any form of friction. This is of great benefit to everyone.

It does appear that constant vigilance is essential in the work of rodent control and as the Borough develops so more than ever does the need arise to maintain a satisfactory standard.

A free service has continued in respect of rat infestation at domestic property, and advice is given whenever requested in any instance affecting mice.

Apart from routine work 181 complaints were received for rat infestation and 57 in relation to mice.

Experience has shown that where there are building developments taking place on open land it is only a matter of weeks before complaint is received of rodent infestation. In some instances rodents have gained access to the inside of dwellings and representation has been made to the Developer on precautions to be observed.

7,128 inspections were carried out by the rodent operatives, with 997 poisoning campaigns undertaken. The total amount of 'poison take', i.e., poison and bait combined, on all campaigns was : Zinc Phosphide 37 lbs. 7½ ozs.; Arsenic 90 lbs. 14 ozs.; Warfarin 0.5 per cent 26 lbs. 4 ozs.

The formula prepared by the Ministry for the calculation of the estimated kill of the common rat when Zinc Phosphide and Arsenic are used shows that in respect of these two poisons in campaigns a total kill of 5,133 is arrived at for the year.

On investigation work arising from complaint it was ascertained that rodents had gained access to sewers at several points. Baiting was immediately put into effect on the section of the system involved with 'poison takes' being recorded, further test baiting was subsequently carried out with negative results.

In addition to this work and at a later period test bating of ten per cent of all sewer manholes in the entire Borough were baited in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry and 'no takes' recorded.

The work undertaken during the year proved satisfactory to the Ministry Officers and no further steps were required to be taken.

A number of treatments have been carried out at industrial and other premises in relation to infestation of ants, cockroaches, etc., such work being undertaken on a Clearance or Annual Contract basis. Work in the case of domestic dwellings is done as a free service and complaints generally show a considerable increase.

In respect of infestation with bed-bugs, the number of houses dealt with during the year is as follows : —

(a) Corporation houses	.....	.....	8
(b) Other houses	.....	.....	4
(c) Number disinfested	.....	.....	12
(d) Total visits	.....	.....	26

Infested houses were treated with liquid and powder forms of D.D.T. with satisfactory results. It is not generally considered now necessary to have woodwork removed in the bedroom to facilitate disinfestation, due to the residual effect of D.D.T.

There was only slight trouble in early spring of the Carabidae or ground beetle on waste land in the Stanlow Ward and the measures taken appear to have practically cleared the land of the infestation. It was however, necessary to have an area of land ploughed and rotivated together with an application of insecticidal powder.

Close contact was maintained with officers of Infestation Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and their further help and support was greatly appreciated.

Spraying with a suitable insecticide has also been carried out following complaints received of nuisance by mosquito and midge breeding. Whenever possible cleansing of ditches has been undertaken by the owners, although where new development is concerned it is essential that all ditches shall be piped.

**CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
SOUTH WEST CHESHIRE DIVISIONAL
HEALTH COMMITTEE**

ANNUAL REPORT 1965

Dr. W. A. POLLITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE HEALTH SERVICES OF THE SOUTH WEST CHESHIRE DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1965

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Divisional Health Services for the year 1965. The Division comprises of the Borough of Ellesmere Port and the Rural districts of Chester and Tarvin.

The total population has increased from 94,700 in 1964 to 97,780 in 1965. The area of the Division is 115,584 acres.

The County Health Committee passed the day to day management of Training Centres for subnormals to Divisional Health Committees. A more detailed survey of the activities of the Adult Training Centre at Ellesmere Port is given in the body of the report.

The policy of controlled development of villages is starting to have an impact on the Child Welfare Services. The clinic at Farndon was transferred from the Memorial Hall to the Chapel House. The facilities available at Tarvin are being overcrowded but at the present time no suitable alternative can be found. Preliminary investigations are being made in Ashton and Elton where population increases suggest that Child Welfare Clinics are needed.

The Division was allocated a van and the services of a driver-handyman for transport duties including the following : delivery of baby foods to Clinics; delivery and collecting large items of loan equipment — i.e. wheelchairs; transporting members of the Handicapped Club; collecting raw materials and delivering goods for the Adult Training Centre. This transport has saved the Ambulance service many non-essential runs and eliminated the need to hire taxis for the transporting of Handicapped Club Members.

A noticeable feature of recent years is the ability of severely handicapped people to be cared for in their own homes. This is creating a demand for more extensive structural adaptations to

cater for these special needs, and also for an increase in the amount and variety of Handicapped Aids loaned and information given to assist these patients.

In the Summer the country was alarmed by poliomyelitis outbreaks and many citizens became anxious to have poliomyelitis vaccine. The demand became so persistent that special sessions were created when the public could have the vaccine. These were carried out at all Child Welfare Clinics but the bulk of the work was performed at the Stanney Lane and Upton Clinics and the Divisional Office at Chester.

In all 6,748 people were given a first course of three doses and 3,133 people were given a reinforcing dose. In addition many people were immunised by their General Practitioners or Works Medical Officers. In the Ellesmere Port area 1,830 doses were issued to Family Doctors, 3,570 doses issued to Works Doctors and 50 doses to the hospital staff. It is regrettable however, that 1,400 persons failed to complete their primary course of immunisation. This fall off was in spite of reminders given for the date to return for outstanding doses of the vaccine. The fact that one month elapses between each dose and that the newspaper and news service coverage had diminished and nearly disappeared by the time 2nd and 3rd doses were due may be a factor. Nevertheless a tremendous effort was made by all the staff and by many voluntary workers who gave their time unstintingly and in doing so did a very valuable job.

I wish to record my appreciation of the support received from the Chairman and members of the Committee throughout the year, to the County Medical Officer and his staff for their generous help, to Mr. R. J. Bernie, Clerk of the Committee and to the clerical staff for their co-operation on all occasions.

W. A. POLLITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL SOUTH WEST CHESHIRE DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1965

Care of Mothers and Young Children

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

There are two Ante-Natal clinics held in the division. These clinics are staffed by Consultant Obstetricians, Midwives and Health Visitors. Mothers also attend at these clinics for Post Natal examination.

Every effort is made to provide instructions in mothercraft for those attending the ante-natal clinics by means of talks, demonstrations, discussion groups and the showing of film strips and films.

Attendance figures at the two clinics are set out below.

		ANTE-NATAL		POST-NATAL	
		New Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances
Ellesmere Port	....	400	1894	232	238
Little Sutton	....	161	737	52	63

Dental facilities are available free of charge to expectant and nursing mothers, and during the year 6 women received treatment.

Clinics for Ante-Natal and Post-Natal mothers are held as follows : —

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Welfare Centre,
Stanney Lane,
Ellesmere Port.

Monday morning and Wednesday afternoon
each week.

Welfare Centre,
462 Chester Road,
Little Sutton.

Friday morning each week.

MIDWIVES CLINICS AND PREPARATION CLINICS

Welfare Centre,
Stanney Lane,
Ellesmere Port.

Monday afternoon each week.

Welfare Centre,
462 Chester Road,
Little Sutton.

Thursday afternoon each week.

DENTAL CLINICS (Expectant Mothers)

Welfare Centre,
Stanney Lane,
Ellesmere Port.

By appointment.

Welfare Centre,
462 Chester Road,
Little Sutton.

By appointment.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Attendances at these clinics throughout the Division continue to show an increase in all the age groups. At the clinics advice is given in child management and feeding. Children are medically examined at their first attendance and subsequently as required. Immunisation is given and routine screening procedure performed.

A new clinic was started at the Congregational Church Hall, Green Lane, Vicars Cross. This will serve the new housing estates and relieve pressure on the clinic at Great Boughton.

New cases and attendances at individual Clinics :—

					New Cases	Total Attendances		
					0—1	0—1	1—2	2—5
Barrow	....	....	....	....	15	147	61	98
Christleton	....	....	....	....	46	401	120	125
Farndon	....	....	....	....	30	248	68	72
Great Boughton	....	....	....	....	157	1876	252	203
Huntington	....	....	....	....	48	467	133	73
Kelsall	....	....	....	....	39	421	147	128
Malpas	....	....	....	....	40	317	154	101
Saughall	....	....	....	....	42	327	125	119
Tarvin	....	....	....	....	41	504	166	159
Tattenhall	....	....	....	....	18	143	31	17
Upton	....	....	....	....	217	2097	266	117
Waverton	....	....	....	....	47	507	152	43
Ellesmere Port,	Stanney Lane	....	....	....	552	4143	375	190
„	„ Overpool	....	....	....	38	237	20	8
„	„ Westminster	....	....	....	74	344	110	75
Little Sutton	....	....	....	....	240	2079	282	117
*Vicars Cross	....	....	....	....	7	80	23	15
					1651	14338	2485	1660

* ONE month only.

Attendances of children under 5 at the following Specialist Clinics :—

					New Cases	Total Attendances
Ophthalmic	....	....	....	....	24	76
Dental Treatment	....	....	....	....	153	237
E.N.T.	....	....	....	....	8	14

Screening Tests of Hearing

Health Visitors who have been specially trained in the technique carry out routine tests of hearing on babies of nine months and over at the Child Welfare Clinics.

Where necessary children are referred to the Ear Nose and Throat clinics staffed by consultant surgeons and to Professor Ewing and his colleagues from the Manchester University Department for Education of the Deaf. These clinics deal with children of pre-school age and of school age having hearing defects.

Phenylketenuria

All babies are tested by Health Visitors either at home or in the clinic for phenylketenuria, one of the causes of backwardness in children. Early recognition and treatment of this condition prevents any deterioration taking place.

Child Welfare Clinics are held as follows :—

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port.	Tuesday and Friday afternoons each week.
Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port.	Young Childrens' Clinic (age 2—5) 4th Thursday afternoon in each month.
Welfare Centre, 462 Chester Road, Little Sutton.	Monday afternoon each week. Young Childrens' Clinic (age 2—5) First Tuesday afternoon each month.
Castrol Social Club, Overpool.	1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon each month.
Congregational Church Hall, Grace Road, Ellesmere Port.	1st and 3rd Wednesday afternoon each month.
Village Hall, Barrow.	1st and 3rd Wednesday afternoon each month.
Women's Institute, Christleton.	1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon each month.
Chapel House, Farndon, Nr. Chester.	1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon each month.
Congregational Church Hall, Great Boughton.	2nd and 4th Tuesday afternoon each month.

Village Hall, Huntington, Chester.	2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon each month.
Parish Hall, Kelsall.	1st and 3rd Tuesday afternoon each month.
Jubilee Hall, Malpas.	1st, 3rd and 5th Monday afternoon each month.
Vernon Institute, Saughall.	1st and 3rd Monday afternoon each month.
The Vicarage, Tarvin.	2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon each month.
Barbour Institute, Tattenhall.	1st and 3rd Monday afternoon each month.
Welfare Centre, Upton.	Thursday afternoon each week.
Presbyterian Church Hall, Waverton.	2nd and 4th Tuesday afternoon each month.
Congregational Church Hall, Vicars Cross.	Tuesday afternoon each week.

Specialist Clinics for Pre - school children and school children are held at the following locations : —

Dental Clinics (Pre-School, School Children) : —

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port.	By appointment.
Welfare Centre, 462 Chester Road, Little Sutton.	By appointment.

Audiology and Screening Clinics : —

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port.	Tuesday afternoon each week. School Children Monday morning alternate weeks.
Welfare Centre, 462 Chester Road, Little Sutton.	3rd Tuesday afternoon each month.
Welfare Centre, Weston Grove, Upton.	2nd and 4th Friday afternoon each month.
Rural Clinics	By appointment, as required.

WELFARE FOODS, MINISTRY AND PROPRIETORY BRANDS

The distribution of Welfare Foods both Ministry and Proprietary Brands continued to operate satisfactorily, and our appreciation is due to the voluntary workers who give many hours of their time to assist in this capacity both at clinics, and at voluntary distribution points.

Ministry

National	Cod Liver			
Dried Milk	Oil	A/D Tablets	Orange Juice	TOTAL
13,067	1,449	1,351	16,526	32,393

Proprietary Brands

Proprietary Branded Infant Foods continue to show an increase, off setting the slight decrease in Ministry Welfare Foods.

Ministry Welfare Foods are distributed at the following centres : —

Welfare Clinics

Ellesmere Port	Huntington
Little Sutton	Kelsall
Overpool	Vicars Cross
Westminster Ward, Ellesmere Port	Malpas
Barrow	Saughall
Christleton	Tarvin
Farndon	Tattenhall
Great Boughton	Upton
	Waverton

Voluntary Persons

Duddon	Tilston
--------	---------

Proprietary Brands of Welfare Foods are issued at the Welfare Clinics in the Divisional Area.

Day Nursery

Attendances throughout the year have not been particularly good; whilst at times the Nursery is full to capacity, at other times there are, regrettably, occasions when attendances are poor. Some of the absences are due to the seasonal ailments, coughs, colds, measles, etc. In other instances they are due to the lack of responsibility of social problem parents to their children, who for one reason or another fail to bring them to the Nursery. Certain of the children are admitted for the benefit of the child not necessarily for the benefit of the parents, and whilst absences are to be deplored it is essential to keep the child's name on the register to ensure that as far as possible the child receives care, attention, and nourishment.

The Nursery is a 50 place training Nursery, and in an endeavour to maintain an average attendance near to this figure, we have had 65-70 children on the register. Further increase in the number on the register are impracticable due to the risk of severe overcrowding should attendances improve.

Everything is done to encourage the parents to bring their children. Poor attenders are followed up by Health Visitors and Child Care Officers.

It is pleasing to be able to say that the Nursery fulfills a social need, and whilst in years gone by there were many non-priority cases, all cases have now a priority classification.

A thought must also be given to the Staff at the Nursery, the social problem (sometimes maladjusted) child is more difficult to cope with and although at times the Nursery may have a below capacity attendance, the staff are deployed to their full extent. The work is arduous, sometimes exhausting, and my thanks are due to the Matron and the Staff for the splendid way they carry out their duties and responsibilities.

Cases were referred for admission from several sources. Parents, General Practitioners, Health Visitors, Assistant Medical Officers and the Area Childrens' Officer.

The Nursery is approved by the Ministry of Health as a training nursery for Nursery Students and during the year 2 Nursery Students were in training.

During 1965 one student sat the examination for the National Nursery Examination Board Certificate for Nursery Nurses and she was successful.

Facilities continue to be made available to local schools for the older girls to attend for training in mothercraft.

At the close of the year there were 65 children on the register all of whom were priority cases.

			Daily Average Number attending	Total Attendances
Aged 0 — 2 years	.....	.....	18	4403
2 — 5 years	.....	.....	24	5957

Midwifery and Home Nursing

Number of births during the year 2009 (including 30 stillbirths) (adjusted for inward and outward transfers).

In order to save time and increase efficiency a change over from glass syringes to pre sterilised disposable syringes has been effected. This eliminates the nurses having to boil syringes, a time consuming process, in the patients home.

Domestic Help Service

The Domestic Help Service again shows an increase in demand, both in the numbers of persons supplied and the length of time for which the help is required.

Number of persons supplied with Domestic Help : —

1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
154	185	237	274	334	395	421

Number of persons for whom there was a continued need for the supply of help as at 31st December of each year : —

1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
84	112	136	169	193	218	229

Number of hours supplied : —

1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
32,126	38,805	50,218	59,533	65,337	72,081	75,885

The supply of this service in the main is to the aged and infirm, the chronic sick, who without the help would undoubtedly require hostel or hospital accommodation. In some instances the help is only required on one, two or three days per week, in other cases help is supplied each day.

The following is a summary of Domestic Help supplied to persons with a continued need as at the 31st December, 1965 :—

1	case	has	been	in	receipt	of	help	for	10	years
3	cases	have	been	in	receipt	of	help	for	9	years
4	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	8	years
3	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	7	years
6	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	6	years
17	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	5	years
25	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	4	years
29	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3	years
32	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	years
46	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	year
63	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	less	than one year

421 persons received Domestic Help during the year and the following is an analysis of the types of cases to whom help was given :—

(a)	Persons over 65	.....	.....	.....	292
(b)	Chronic Sick including T.B.	.....	.....	.....	19
(c)	Mentally disordered	.....	.....	.....	3
(d)	Maternity	.....	.....	.....	64
(e)	Others	.....	.....	.....	43

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year :—

A.	Number of new applicants	.....	.....	.....	.....	252
	(of these 46 were cancelled)					
B.	Number of Domestic Helps employed at 31.12.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	116
C.	Number of cases attended during the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	421
D.	Number of cases of continued need at 31.12.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	229
E.	Number of hours Domestic Help supplied	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,885
F.	Amount recovered from Future Recovery cases : £581 19s. 0d.					
G.	68 Cases were brought to the attention of the Committee during the year.					

19 Cases were defined as Future Recovery cases.

In 2 Future Recovery cases collection was deferred.

In 11 Future Recovery cases recovery of the accumulative balance was approved.

In 20 cases arrears were cancelled.

In 15 cases the assessment was reduced.

In 15 cases the Clerk of the County Council was asked to take steps to recover arrears.

Prevention of Illness — Care and After - Care

1. TUBERCULOSIS : —

(a)	Removed from area	.....	.....	.....	5
(b)	Recovered	.....	.....	.....	22
(c)	Died	.....	.....	.....	2
(d)	Number on the Register at the close of the year	.....	.....	.....	577

B. NURSING EQUIPMENT

850 articles were loaned to elderly, nursing and handicapped persons during the year. The period of loan varies in accordance with the needs, in the first instance the loan is for three months which can be extended if required.

The Nursing Equipment is mainly stored at the Divisional Offices, Chester and Ellesmere Port, the following is a list of the various items held : —

Invalid Wheelchairs.	Sputum Mugs.
Sheets, single.	Sputum Flasks.
Sheets, draw.	Hoyer Hoist.
Sheets rubber/plastic.	Dunlopillo Mattresses.
Air Rings.	Dunlopillo Cushions.
Walking Sticks.	Bed Cages.
Special Spastic Chair.	Nocturnal Enuresis Alarm.
Bed Pulley.	Beds with chain and handle.
Water/Air beds.	3 and 4 Legged Walking Aids.
Back Rests.	Commodes.
Bed Pans.	Crutches.
Urinals.	Special Toddlers Walking Aid.
Adjustable Tables.	Bonaped Walking Aid.
Ramp.	Fireguards.
Helping Hand.	

In addition, the District Nurse / Midwives in the Rural Areas each have a small stock of the smaller items, bedpans, urinals, rubber sheets, etc.

C. HANDICAPPED PERSONS

- (i) At the end of the year there were 116 cases on the handicapped persons register many of whom were in regular employment. All cases have been visited by the Health Visitors during the year, and

in the majority of cases where the person was not in regular employment the services of the County Council were not required.

- (ii) Number of persons in the area registered with the Chester and District Blind Welfare Society 135

Number of Partially Sighted Persons in the area registered with the Chester and District Blind Welfare Society 17

- (iii) Number of persons registered as Deaf and Dumb, Hard of Hearing 59

- (iv) Adaptations were carried out in the houses of seventeen handicapped persons.

- (v) *Disabled Drivers Car Badges*

There were six new applicants for Disabled Driver Car Badges.

At the close of the year there were 30 Disabled Car Drivers on the register.

Handicapped Persons' Club, Ellesmere Port

The Handicapped Persons' Club continued to operate satisfactorily at the York Road, Ellesmere Port, premises. The club is open each Thursday afternoon and at the close of the year there were 16 members. The total attendance throughout the year was 502. There is an occupational therapist in attendance, who supervises the club, and assists the members in rehabilitation. In May the Division secured a second hand Morris Mini bus which has proved a great asset in the conveyance of the members to and from the club.

I am very grateful to the members of the W.V.S. for their assistance both at the club and arranging social activities, visits to the Zoo, entertainment, etc.

D. CONVALESCENCE

Five persons were sent for convalescence during the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Visitors and medical staff are giving talks to many voluntary societies and going into schools to give talks on different aspects of health and hygiene.

One valuable aspect of Health Education is the description of the Health Services to visiting delegations from other authorities, Regional Hospital Board and Ministry Trainees and from foreign countries. Several such delegations were given this information and taken round the clinics, Day Nursery and Training Centres. This included a party of 12 Administrators from the Sudan.

Senior pupils are encouraged to visit the Day Nursey and the Clinics at Stanney Lane and Weston Grove, Upton, by arrangements with the Domestic Science and Head Teachers.

Special features on selected items are on display at the main Clinics and the staff show considerable ingenuity in devising eye-catching arrangements.

The creation of a Merseyside Committee on cancer education has resulted in several voluntary societies having lectures on this most important subject.

An equally valuable activity has been the One-Day Courses arranged by the Cheshire Community Council for voluntary welfare workers in the Tarvin and Ellesmere Port areas at which the Divisional Medical Officer lectured on the assistance available from the County Health Department.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

Quarterly meetings are held to ensure that the most effective use is made of all those concerned with problem families and children who may have been neglected or ill-treated. Smaller group meetings to discuss any individual families are called between quarterly meetings if circumstances require this to be done.

These meetings are presided over by the Area Childrens' Officer and the following list indicates the representatives normally attending : —

- Divisional Medical Officer.
- Health Visitor.
- Welfare Department Case Worker.
- N.S.P.C.C. Inspector.
- Representatives of local Housing Departments.
- National Assistance Board.
- School Attendance Officers.
- Mental Health Welfare Worker.
- Representatives of local Voluntary Bodies including C.A.B.
- Probation Officer.

Selected cases are discussed at these meetings when observations are made by those intimately concerned. After due deliberation it is usually agreed that the main supervision and investigation for the time being will be delegated to the appropriate worker who, in the meantime, will keep in touch with those others most concerned with the case in question.

Such arrangements prevent a continual stream of workers calling at the home in a short space of time.

It will be appreciated that these meetings present at times insuperable problems, whilst others present opportunities for help and supervision. In many instances the constant supervision employed, whilst not solving a particular problem, is often able to stop further deterioration and to maintain a family on an improved standard.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

At the commencement of the year there were 761 persons on the register for Chiropody treatment. During the year a further 159 applications were received of whom 125 were granted treatment free of charge, 17 at half cost, 17 were not eligible. At the end of the year there were 785 persons on the register receiving Chiropody treatment.

Details of Service provided

Place of Treatment	Over 65		Physically Handicapped	
	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments
Chiropodists Surgery	430	2,394	6	25
Home of patient	373	1,840	7	44

Number of cases in which the County
Council paid full fee 743

Number of cases in which the County
Council paid part fee 73

The service is available to persons over the age of 65 years, physically handicapped persons and expectant mothers recommended for such treatment by their family doctor or district nurse. Persons who receive any National Assistance benefit, or whose sole income is the National Retirement Pension, are eligible for free treatment under the provisions of the scheme. Persons in receipt of income from other sources may have to pay towards the cost of the treatment, depending on the amount of the additional income. Treatment in the first instant is monthly for the first six months, thereafter alternative months, unless a recommendation is received from either the patient's doctor, the District Nurse or the Chiropodist, requesting further monthly treatment.

The patients are allowed to choose from a list of recognised Chiropodists the Chiropodist they wish to attend for treatment. In some cases when the patient cannot attend the Chiropodist's surgery, the Chiropodist can visit the patient at his/her home.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

Attendances throughout the year have been good, absenteeism being mainly due to seasonal ailments, in some instances failure of parents to ensure the trainees attendance.

Total number of attendances	16,235
Number on the Register at the commencement of the year	80
Number on the Register at the close of the year	90

The trainees are kept fully occupied with occupational training and contract work. The contracts secured in previous years still operating ; it is hoped that industry may be able to offer further contracts to maintain a steady flow throughout the year.

It is noticeable that many of the trainees have socially improved during their attendance at the Centre, they are trained in "Self Help" money values, shopping, ability to tell the time, personal hygiene, post, and conduct in public establishments. The Hairdressing Section continues to flourish in the female department. Towards the end of the year parties of trainees under the care of an instructor have been paying visits to Chester to see points of interest.

Three of the trainees were placed in employment during the year, two of whom are reported to be working very well, the remaining one was unfortunately unable to keep her job.

Cookery classes were introduced to the male trainees, to enable them to manage light meals (bacon and egg and similar breakfast dishes), they show remarkable ability and adaptness.

STAFF

Mrs. Sutton, the Deputy Superintendent, was appointed Superintendent of the Junior Training Centre at Bromborough, and Mrs. Piggott was appointed Deputy Superintendent in her place.

Mr. Strickland completed a years Course of Instruction and obtained the Diploma of the National Association of Mental Health.

VACCINATION OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 16 COMPLETED DURING 1965

A. COMPLETED PRIMARY COURSES — NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 16.

	Type of vaccine or dose	1965	Year of Birth			Others under Age 16	Total	
			1964	1963	1962		At Clinics	By G.P.'s.
1.	Quadruple D.T.P.P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Triple D.T.P.	444	1036	130	50	14	488	1260
3.	Diphtheria / Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria / Tetanus	2	—	4	3	—	2	15
5.	Diphtheria	—	1	—	—	3	3	1
6.	Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Tetanus	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
8.	Salk....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Sabin	410	1235	306	262	986	2249	1675

Polio myelitis Sabin—In addition to the figures quoted above 4,285 persons over the age of 16 received a primary course of vaccination (plus 1,400 persons who had one or two doses of primary polio vaccination but failed to return for third dose).

B. REINFORCING DOSES — NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 16.

	Type of vaccine or dose	1965	Year of Birth			Others under Age 16	Total	
			1964	1963	1962		At Clinics	By G.P's.
1.	Quadruple D.T.P.P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Triple D.T.P.	—	29	20	14	132	95	350
3.	Diphtheria / Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria / Tetanus	—	—	1	4	22	446	144
		—	—	—	—	725	570	168
6.	Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
8.	Salk....	—	3	15	—	—	3	15
9.	Sabin	—	98	318	323	2510	3343	2365

Poliomyelitis Sabin—In addition to the figures quoted above 2,441 persons over the age of 16 received a reinforcing dose of vaccine.

C. SMALLPOX VACCINATION

No. of persons :—	1965	1964	1963-61	1960-51	Others Under 16 yrs. of age	Total At Clinics	By G.P's.
(i) Vaccinated	43	496	451	30	3	446	627
(ii) Revaccinated	—	2	6	32	10		

Adults over the age of 16 :—

Primary vaccination	41
Revaccination	135

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REGARDING CHILDREN VACCINATED UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE

	0—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months
Number vaccinated	22	53	41	36

B. C. G. VACCINATION

Number of Consent forms issued	1045
Number of Consent forms returned with parents consent	959
Number of Children Heaf tested	883
Number of Children positive to Heaf Test	101
Number of Children negative to Heaf Test	748
Number of Children B.C.G. Vaccinated	748

**STATISTICS RELATING TO CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON NOTIFICATION REGISTERS
OF DISTRICT COUNCILS IN THE DIVISION**

	Males			Females			Total		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1. Cases on Register at 1.1.65	235	71	306	212	57	269	447	128	575
2. Cases notified and transfers into area during year	15	—	15	12	4	16	27	4	31
3. Number of Cases removed from Register during year	12	1	13	15	1	16	27	2	29
4. Cases on Register at 31.12.65	238	70	308	209	60	269	*447	*130	*577

* This figure is made up as follows :—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1. Ellesmere Port M.B.	206	40	246
2. Chester R.D.C.	150	41	191
3. Tarvin R.D.C.	91	49	140
	<u>447</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>577</u>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1965

DISTRICT	DISEASE													
	Dysentery		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Measles		Pneumonia		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Ellesmere Port Municipal Borough	35	34	9	7	30	33	367	303	—	1	—	1	2	—
Chester Rural District	47	38	10	10	6	5	136	129	—	1	1	—	6	4
Tarvin Rural District....	1	1	14	23	6	14	108	108	2	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	83	73	33	40	42	52	611	540	2	5	1	1	8	4
													2	—

